

The Watchman and Southron.

SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Do all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

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NOTE SEVEN BILLION BONDS.

NO OBJECTION RAISED IN HOUSE TO EMERGENCY WAR SCHEME.

Loan of \$3,000,000,000 for Allies Incorporated in War Fund to Carry on War—Bill to Raise New Taxes to Be Formulated Next Week.

Washington, April 14.—Without a dissenting voice the house, amidst shouts of members and the galleries late today passed the seven billion dollar war revenue authorization measure. One member, Representative London of New York, the only dissenter in congress, voted "present."

Owing to general pairs and absence only 389 votes were recorded for the bill but both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican Leader Mann announced that all their members would have voted affirmatively if they had been present. Formality of a roll call would have been dispensed with if several members who voted against the war resolution had not insisted upon having the opportunity of recording themselves in favor of providing money to carry on hostilities now that the nation is at war.

The bill authorizes \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be loaned to entente countries, and the issuance of treasury certificates for \$2,000,000,000 ultimately to be met by increased taxation.

Passage of the measure never was in doubt during the two days it was under consideration in the house and favorable action by an overwhelming vote is assured in the senate, where it will be taken up Monday. It probably will be signed by the president by the middle of next week.

Discussion in the house was confined chiefly to proposed amendments. Five of these were added, four were agreed to by the ways and means committee and none material. It changed the intent of the bill's purpose. The two most important amendments, drafted by Representative La Follette of Wisconsin and accepted by the committee, would cancel the proposed \$3,000,000,000 loan to countries at less than par, permit purchase of foreign bonds "at par" and limit the cost of disposing of the \$5,000,000,000 worth bonds to one-tenth of 1 per cent. of their total.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the appropriations committee, made the proposal to cut in half the cost of disposing of the bonds, originally fixed at one-fifth of 1 per cent.

Mr. Kitchin, in charge of the measure, tried to offset the amendment by inserting a provision that the secretary of the treasury should expend one-fifth of 1 per cent. "or as much as is necessary" but he failed.

A proposal by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania to limit the life of the bonds to 50 years, another by Representative Green of Iowa to create a congressional committee to act with the secretary of the treasury and the president in disposing of the bonds and other "posed amendments similar to Mr. Green's were overwhelmingly defeated. Democrats and Republicans alike declared they were satisfied to leave the details to the secretary and president.

Any doubts that may have been entertained as to the popularity of the proposed loan to the allies were swept away with the voting down, 217 to 3, of a proposal by Representative Towner, made at the outset of the session, to strike out the \$3,000,000,000 loan feature, with a view to having it authorized later with a provision for congressional participation in administering. Mr. Towner was not opposed to the loan but he drew the fire of the bill's supporters quite as much as if he had been.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking Democratic member of the ways and means committee, aroused the floor and galleries to cheers by fervently denouncing the proposal and picturing France, a friend in need of the United States, suffering while congress quibbled over terms of the loan. Representative Fitzgerald followed him with the declaration that the question of maintaining American rights and not the possibility of the loan being returned was the question that faced congress. Representative Mann urged that this country could not help the allies with money or naval equipment now but that it could help with money and that it should do it.

Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee will take the bill

BRITISH CAPTURE LENS.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CENTER AND KEY OF GERMAN LINE.

British Patrols in Streets of City But Germans Are Making Desperate Resistance in Outlying District to Gain Time to Destroy Coal Mines and Devastate the Country.

London, April 16.—Although British patrols have been in the streets of Lens and the British are in the outskirts of St. Quentin the fall of neither of these towns has been officially announced. It is apparent that the Germans are desperately resisting the British advance to give the engineers time in which to destroy the mines around Lens.

The British announce the capture of Villaret, which straightens their line northwest of St. Quentin. They also announce additional progress northwest of Lens.

The French announce that they have penetrated the German second line in Alsace and found many German dead. They have also made additional gains south of the Oise river. Artillery fire was heavy last night in Alsace, Lorraine, Campagne and Soissons, at Rheims and south of the Oise.

The fighting on the western front has assumed almost the proportions of a general engagement, from the North Sea to Switzerland. Artillery fire and raiding are becoming significant, even along the line the Belgians hold. Germany announces a British and French loss of eleven airplanes yesterday between Soissons and Verdun.

The Germans also announce that the German fire prevented British attacks on the northern bank of the river Scarpe also northeast of Croiselles. The report says the Germans repulsed the British north of Arras on the Combai road, taking four hundred and seventy-five prisoners and a number of guns. It says that fighting developed this morning over a wide sector.

QUART-A-MONTH OPINION.

Relates to Duties of Judges of Probate.

Columbia, April 13.—Claud N. Sapp, assistant attorney general, has rendered an opinion to C. R. Bell, judge of probate for Aiken county, in which certain duties of judges of probate under the quart-a-month act are outlined. The opinion follows.

"Your letter of the 10th instant to the Attorney General relative to your duties in connection with the enforcement of the quart-a-month act has been handed me for attention.

"You ask to be advised as to whether or not under the terms of the act you are required, when requested to do so, to take the oath in connection with the affidavit required to be filed by persons making application to you for permits to order liquor. You ask further to be advised whether or not the affidavit required to be filed in person by the applicant.

"In reply thereto I beg to advise that the affidavit required to be filed may be made before any officer of the State qualified to administer an oath, but in the event the party desiring the permit should request that you take his affidavit, it is your duty to do so. You may, however, charge and collect a fee of 25 cents for administering the oath.

"As to the question whether the affidavit should be filed in person by the party desiring the permit, I am of the opinion that it was the intention and purpose of the legislature to require parties making application for the permit to appear in person before the judges of probate and file their affidavits, and that you should so rule. The act in this regard is not specific. This point, however, could be determined by the court on the relation of the parties aggrieved by this construction."

Columbia, April 16.—The University of South Carolina will abandon all intercollegiate athletics after Saturday in order to give more time to the military training class.

up with his committee Monday and since there is no opposition to it, expects to report it to the senate at once. Leader Martin expects to keep it the unfinished business until passed. There will be no great opposition on the floor, although there may be some debate.

Consideration of the ways of producing new taxes to meet in whole or in part the treasury certificates for \$2,000,000,000 will begin in the ways and means committee next week.

FOOD IS SUPREME NEED.

President Wilson Appeals to American People to "Do Their Bit."

He Bids Southern Farmers Not to Heed the Siren Call of High Priced Cotton, But to Help Feed Nation and Nations of Europe—To Miner, and Railroad Man, He Points Out Necessity of Each Doing His Part to Carry on Trade—The Farmer Can Best Serve His Country by Growing Food Stuffs—"Supreme Test of Democracy Has Come," President Says.

Washington, April 15.—President Wilson tonight in an address to his fellow countrymen called upon every American citizen—man, woman and child—to join together to make the nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for triumph of democracy in the world war.

"The supreme test of the nation has come," says the address. "We must all speak, act and serve together."

The president urges all the people to concentrate their energies, practice economy, prove unselfishness and demonstrate efficiency.

He appealed to the farmers with emphasis on his words and particularly to the farmers of the South, to plant foodstuffs. The Southern farmers, he said, "can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping to feed the nations and the peoples everywhere fighting for their liberties and our own."

The address follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen: "The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts for the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self sacrifice it involves.

"These, then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen, not only but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose side we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our ship yards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work; to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are cooperating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle, for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but can not now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms in the ship yards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that

they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been, and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be great national, a great industrial service army and noble and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing these words to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are operating is an abundance of supplies and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fall. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual cooperation in the sale and distribution of their products. Their time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The government of the United States and the governments of the several States stand ready to cooperate—they will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it.

This let me say to the middlemen of every sort whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and

AUSTRIA DESIRES PEACE.

ATTEMPT TO DETACH RUSSIA FROM THE ENTENTE BATTLE LINE.

Semi-Official Statement Issued at Vienna to Sound the Russian Provisional Government on the Subject of a Separate Peace.

Paris, April 16.—A semi-official statement has been issued at Vienna declaring that Austria-Hungary desires peace with the Russian people and that there is no real obstacle to this aim, according to a Zurich dispatch. The dispatch says the statement announces that the Austrian government has taken note of the declaration of the provisional Russian government that it desires no acquisition of territory and wants a durable peace founded on the rights of the people to dispose of themselves.

NORWAY HELPING GERMANY.

Many Submarines Built in Christiania for German Government.

Boston, April 16.—German submarines in large numbers have been built in Norway, according to a letter from C. O. Dahl, a Christiania ship builder, to his nephew, Dr. Andrew Christian, a physician of the Backbay district. The letter adds that Germany has not given orders for the building of any submarines after May 1st, which is taken by Dahl to mean either that Germany has plenty or expects the war to end this summer.

disinterested. The country expects you as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant let me suggest the motto 'small profits and quick service' add to the ship builder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does—the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"Let me suggest also, that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one now can expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminders of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest also to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!"

"Woodrow Wilson."

PROGRAM WINS MUCH PRAISE

IS BEST WHICH REDPATH CHAUTAUQUA HAS EVER PUT OUT.

Has More Varied and Stronger Attractions Than Chautauquas of Past Years—Representative in City to Start Program—Tickets May Be Secured Now.

Wm. S. Wright, Redpath representative, who will be in charge of the advertising for Sumter's Redpath Chautauqua, which opens here, Thursday, arrived in our city Saturday night, and will remain until after the opening day. Mr. Wright has just visited thirty of the Southern cities on this circuit, in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, meeting with the committees, who pronounce this season's program the best ever offered their cities. Mr. Wright is personally acquainted with most of the talent on this season's program, having booked them for the past five years in Michigan, and says that the big program which opens in our city Thursday is more varied, stronger and better balanced than last year's, every day a red letter day, moving up a notch from the high mark set the past two years by the Redpath. Seldom has any community been given the opportunity to hear such famous musical artists and celebrated lecturers as will appear on this big de luxe program in 120 of the best and largest cities from Jacksonville, Fla., to Chicago.

Anticipating that the Chautauqua patrons of this great circuit would expect attractions of more than ordinary excellence this season, after the past two years progress, which proved such a big success, the Redpath built up a program, new in its making and the best that ever appeared on a Chautauqua platform. Mr. Wright states that the talent this season is costing three hundred dollars, (\$300) more per town than last year. The extra cost represents an additional expenditure, not an advance in salary. In spite of this the season tickets remain the same as last season.

Think of it, this wonderful program coming to our city and by purchasing a season ticket you not only get to hear this great array of talent, for twelve cents a number, but you help your Y. M. C. A., which is making the Chautauqua possible.

Tickets are selling fast. If you have not secured yours do so at once, as there is only an allotted number at the reduced price.

Suggestion Made as to Planting Crops.

I have noticed the many urgent appeals that are, being made for the farmers to plant food crops. The difficulty is that these appeals have come too late. Crops have already been pitched and the farmers can't do the work over to plant different crops from those already planned.

However, I have a suggestion to make which will partially eliminate some of the difficulties and give us a large crop of corn without materially reducing the cotton crop. It is this, adopt the Aldrich plan worked out by A. P. Aldrich of Barnwell. His plan in brief is this: Lay off the land in four foot rows (the usual width of cotton beds), plant two rows in corn and two rows in cotton alternately across the field. This gives 12 feet on each side of the two rows of corn to the next two rows of corn. Now that cotton has been planted already in most places, it is possible to split each alternate two rows open with a middle burster and plant corn in them. The fertilizer already put in for cotton will give the corn a splendid start. If the corn be dropped one and a half feet apart it will give 3,630 stalks to the acre, or about 36 bushels of corn to the acre if properly fertilized.

The rows that remain in cotton will make more than a half crop, probably about two-thirds.

I suggest one innovation on the Aldrich system—plant a 90 day velvet bean to each hill of corn. The beans will give a high crop of most nutritious grain and improve the land better than any other legume.

Mr. Aldrich says that he makes 1,000 pounds of seed cotton besides a good crop of corn by this plan—fully as much cotton as his neighbors make who plant all cotton.

I hope Mr. Aldrich will follow this suggestion with an article fully explaining his plan and his success with it.

If this plan were put in operation on every acre of cotton planted in the South it ought to add nearly or quite a billion bushels of corn to our production.

Mars Bluff.

W. L. Walt.